

## CLEARANCE OF Men's Straw Hats

Fine assortment of Soft Straws, Stiff Straws, Panamas, Leghorns and Madagascars, all reduced for quick clearance. You'll never have a better opportunity to get a good summer hat for less than value.



Men's \$5 Straw and Panama Hats, Clearance Price \$3.95

Men's \$3.50 Straw, Panama and Leghorn Hats, Clearance Price \$2.25

Men's \$2.50 Straw Hats, Clearance Price \$1.05

Men's \$1.50 Madagascars Hats, Clearance Price 95c

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STEVENS-WILSON CO.

## GERMANS BEGIN DRIVE ON AMERICANS AND FRENCH

FRONT OF 50 MILES ABLAZE. AMERICANS FIGHTING WITH COOLNESS OF SEASONED VETERANS.

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, 11:30 A. M.—A new German offensive was begun last night in the region between Rheims and Argonne. On a front between Chateau Thierry and Main de Massiges the Germans attacked this morning, the war office announces. The French are meeting the shock of the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues on a front of about eighty kilometers, approximately fifty miles. Enemy artillery displayed activity in the region south of Arras and on the Flanders front north of Bethune and in the Lore and Dickebus sectors.

### AMERICANS ATTACKED

With American Army on Marne, July 15.—The Germans at daylight this morning attacked violently American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux. The attack came after a violent bombardment of high explosive and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever available but when the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attacks with a rain of machine gun bullets, wearing gas masks as they fought. Bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began after 6 o'clock, some projectiles falling in towns as far as twenty-five miles from Chateau Thierry in some towns behind the line. The bombardment is constant, the projectiles being from ten to twelve inch German naval guns. It was impossible at an early hour to determine how the battle in Vaux vicinity was progressing. Machine gun and rifle fire seemed hottest in Vaux itself.

Shortly after operations at Vaux began the Germans attacked all along the Marne where they were gallantly opposed by Americans and French. American machine gunners and infantry fought and died where they stood. Others of American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

### Germans Cross Marne.

London, July 15.—The Germans crossed the river Marne at several places in the offensive begun early this morning, according to advices received here.

### AMERICANS DELIVER COUNTER-ATTACK.

With American Army on Marne, July 15 (2:30 P. M.)—American forces on this front delivered a counter-attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region this morning, driving off the enemy. It is clear that the German attack here completely broke down before the American counter-attack but the report that the Americans advanced their own lines several hundred yards is unconfirmed. The Germans threw many bridges across the Marne and on these they are passing under withering fire from the artillery. Americans and French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and the resistance is continuing. Shortly after 11 o'clock a. m. American infantry regiments launched another counter-attack in the Conte region. At 11:20 long range bombardment of towns behind the lines was becoming more intense. The day opened sunny but low clouds are now scurrying over the battlefield threatening rain.

### Object of Offensive.

London, July 15.—The new offensive's immediate object, it is considered here, is to detach Rheims by attacking on both sides and taking hills which would protect the enemy right flank on a further advance southward.

**TWO CHANGES IN LIST OF MEN CALLED TO ARMY**  
Secretary Riley reports two changes in the list of 85 men called to the army published in Saturday's paper. It develops that Richard Correll and Henry Dees are already in the navy. Emmett C. Morrison of Vanoss and Early Crabtree of Stone-wall have been substituted for them in the list called out.

**BIG FISH BRINGS GOOD SUM FOR RED CROSS**  
While fishing in Boggy Jim and Ben Boring, Felix Weldon, George Grider, Fred and Ike Blankenship caught a big yellow catfish weighing 43 pounds. It was sold at auction on the streets of Ada Saturday for the benefit of the Red Cross and brought \$32.50.

## AMERICANS ON RUSSIAN COAST

ALLIES CAPTURE TOWN, CZECHO-SLOVAKS ADVANCING ON MOSCOW.

(By the Associated Press)

London, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the entire Murman coast, in northern Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Central News Agency via Amsterdam. After capturing Kem, on the White Sea coast, the Americans and British advanced toward Toroski, the Russian Bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok. Czecho-Slovak Captains Kazan.

London, July 15.—Czecho-Slovak captured Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, after sharp resistance by Bolshevik forces, according to an Exchange telegraph dispatch.

**American Army Casualty List.**  
Washington, July 15.—Today's army casualty list shows:  
Killed in action ..... 14  
Died of wounds ..... 7  
Died of Disease ..... 7  
Died of accident and other causes ..... 1  
Wounded severely ..... 23  
Missing in action ..... 3

## GIRLS' MILITARY DRILL REPEATED TOMORROW

For the benefit especially of the county superintendents of East Central District who are spending Tuesday of this week at the Normal, the military drill that was given on the Fourth of July will be repeated on the Normal School campus beginning Tuesday afternoon about seven o'clock. Many people in town did not get to see the drill before, and have expressed a desire to have it repeated if at all convenient. Furthermore a good picture was not secured of the drill when it was given before, and the management of the Normal school is exceedingly anxious to have this. The people of the town are invited to come back—those who saw the drill when it was given and others who did not see it are invited to come. An attendant will be on duty at the grounds to see that the automobiles are parked to the best advantage so that people who come and desire to remain in the cars may see the drill. This will be the last public performance for the summer given by the students of the Normal school under Miss Jones' direction.

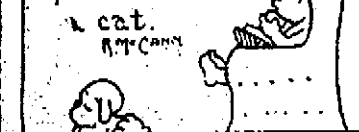
### NEW NORMAL INSTRUCTOR ARRIVES IN THE CITY

Professor R. S. Newcomb, head of the department of mathematics and director of athletics, is in the city visiting at the Normal school and looking out a location for next year. Professor Newcomb is a graduate of the Missouri School at Springfield, has an A. B. degree from the University of Oklahoma, and will be granted the master's degree at the close of the summer term. He has had wide experience in drilling athletic teams and it is believed he will prove a worthy successor of Glenn Clark who has made a state-wide reputation in his athletic ability.

More than one-fourth of the income taxation in 1916 was returned by persons with incomes from \$3,000 to \$10,000. These persons comprise the great body of the salaried classes of the country.

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I love to eat crackers with apples  
And read in a book old and fat  
I feel so contented and cosy  
I wish I could purr like a cat.



**WEATHER REPORT.**  
Generally fair, says the weather man of Tuesday.

"BABY BONDS," THRIFT STAMPS FOR SALE HERE.



**Dainty Frocks \$4.89**

One lot of ladies' summer frocks of distinction. Some of the famous Cadillac line is included in this sale. These dainty materials and the styles are sure to please you.

## School Gingham

Ginghams of many patterns can be bought now at this low price. Do your school sewing now. Tuesday and Wednesday, ten yards to the customer. Special, the yard ..... 20c

**Shaw's DEPARTMENT STORE**

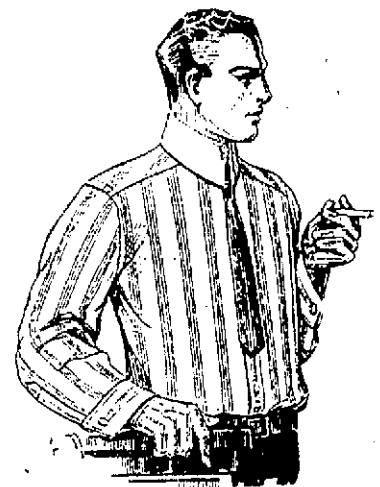
S.M. SHAW, PROP.

PHONE 71 Established in 1902 ADA, OKLA.

## ADA BAND NOW ON PERMANENT BASIS

Ada again boasts of a good band composed of fourteen of the best musicians in the city. It is headed by Fred Schreiber and will meet every

Wednesday evening for rehearsal. Its members expect to give a good account of themselves on every occasion when their presence is desired and to make this a band the citizens will be proud to give their support. It has been suggested, and wisely, too, that the band stand built in the city park three or four years ago be moved to the parking in the paving on East 12th street where concerts can be easily attended by the entire population.



Clearance of

**Men's Shirts 50c each**

A generous lot of men's Shirts with out collars in stripes, various color combinations, cut full measure and all sizes; for quick clearance priced at 50c each. This is an unusual offer.

**The Surprise Store**  
Established 1903  
115-117 West Main St.  
Phone 117

## PRESCRIPTIONS

Bring your prescriptions to us. We take special pride in filling your prescription just as the Doctor would have it filled. Every Prescription brought to this store is filled by a Registered Pharmacist. Every Prescription is prepared with the utmost care and the purest and best ingredients. 10 Years of Careful work—filling Prescriptions in Ada has built us up a fine Prescription Business. Bring us your Prescriptions. Two Registered Pharmacists.

**Gwin & Mays Drug Co.**



## The Ada Evening News

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING AND  
PRINTING COMPANY  
ADA, OKLAHOMA.

BYRON NORRELL, Pres. and Editor  
Wm. D. LITTLE, Associate Editor  
OTIS B. WEAVER, Vice-President  
MILES C. GRIGSBY, Business Mgr.

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lished herein.

The oil producers might have  
fared better had they accepted the  
first gross production tax fixing the  
rate at two per cent. They fought this  
law and killed it in the courts and  
the next legislature passed a law fix-  
ing the rate at three per cent and it  
held. It was some joke on them and  
a costly one, too, and now they do  
not find a very sympathetic public  
to which they may appeal.

The recess of congress will give  
Congressman McKeown an opportu-  
nity to come home for a few days  
breathing spell. His term of office  
has been a strenuous one from the  
start, congress having been in ses-  
sion most of the time and engaged  
in handling the weightiest matters  
that ever confronted the American  
nation. He has an unblemished re-  
cord and well merits the best the peo-  
ple can give him as is attested by his  
former opponent W. H. Murray who  
is not in the habit of flattering any-  
body. Mr. McKeown holds the confi-  
dence of the people to a wonderful  
degree and it is indeed fitting that he  
is being given a second term with-  
out opposition. Men with ambition to  
go to congress might as well move to  
other districts. A hearty welcome  
awaits Tom McKeown and his estim-  
able wife when they reach home.

Again the German hordes are driv-  
ing for Paris. Three times before  
this year have these same Huns made  
desperate efforts to reach the one city

### ANOTHER LETTER FROM CHAMBERS. TO THE VOTERS OF PONTOTOC COUNTY:

Since it is practically certain that I am to be one of the two Represent-  
atives from Pontotoc County in the next Legislature, I adopt this means of  
appealing to you to send a man with me who is loyal, patriotic and true, and  
who is capable of accomplishing something for this county and section of  
the state. I am the only candidate who has come out over his own signa-  
ture and published his ideas of the issues before the people. I am not mes-  
saging in the candidacy of any gubernatorial aspirant, for to do so would be  
to tie my hands and feet unless my candidate should be elected governor. It  
makes no difference to me which of the candidates is elected governor, it  
is my intention to work in harmony with him and with the party as this is  
the only way in which we can be of service in the Legislature.

The following named gentlemen are those seeking a place in the Legis-  
lature in addition to my candidacy: W. C. Duncan, W. H. Ebey, Date Crawford,  
A. D. Tanner, O. W. Taylor and T. V. B. Mullinax. Messrs Duncan and  
Crawford are lawyers; Mr. Ebey a real estate dealer, Mr. Tanner a news-  
paper man and the other two gentlemen farmers. But not a one of them  
has come out in the papers and told you where he stood on any proposition  
and I here and now call on them in your name to publish their views on the  
subjects listed below and let you know through the columns of this paper  
whether or not they will stand by the patriots of our state and nation in  
helping to win the War and Serve the People. This is no time for men to  
ride into office because they belong to this faction or that faction and you  
MUST know what they propose to do if you expect to be well represented by  
your officials. At the close of this war a greater war is coming—a war be-  
tween so-called Capital and Labor—unless wise men pass laws that will  
give to labor a more equal share of its product and you must send men to  
your Legislatures and to Congress who keep abreast of the times and  
who are in sympathy with labor without being unjust to the other side.

**THE CATTLE DIPPING LAW.**  
The State of Oklahoma, in co-operation with the Federal Government,  
has a cattle dipping law which many citizens say works a hardship on them,  
especially at this busy time. In this county probably 40,000 head has been spent  
to rid the county of the ticks, and the apportionment for next year is thir-  
teen thousand dollars. Part of this is paid by the Federal Government and  
part by the county. It would be impossible for any man to change this law,  
because a majority of the legislators come from counties above the line, and  
it is a good law besides. But there is one thing the legislators can do and  
that is to get this county raised. All the inspectors in the county say we  
will be free of ticks before the end of this year, and that is my solution to  
this problem. Nobody would want to waste the money already spent on this  
proposition, especially since we are so near through with it, and if I am  
elected to the office I propose to use my influence at once to get an inspec-  
tion from the Federal department and put Pontotoc County "over the Top."  
Where do the other candidates stand?

**THE GROSS OIL PRODUCTION TAX.**  
Many people have asked me where I stood on the reduction of the  
gross oil production tax. I propose to try to pass a law to take the place of  
the one knocked out by the Federal Courts, which allowed the state to col-  
lect this tax from Federal lands as we now collect it from state. What do  
the other candidates say?

**NATIONAL PROHIBITION.**  
The question of National Prohibition is to be voted on early in the  
session of the coming Legislature. As I stated last week, I am heartily in  
favor of ratifying this amendment. What do the others say?

**NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE**  
This is a question before the National Congress now, having already  
passed the House and having the support of our noble president, and it will  
likely be voted on at our next session. I am for it and ask that the other  
candidates tell you of their stand.

**USEFUL SERVICE LAW.**  
Our country is in a death grapple with the outlaw Hun, to decide  
whether or not free government shall perish from the earth. I am in favor  
of all laws to aid our government and propose a law compelling all men and  
women from 16 to 60 to do useful work to that end. What say the others?

**UNIVERSAL 8 HOUR LAW.**  
The first question to be settled at the end of this war is a Universal 8  
hour law for laborers in industrial occupations. This is to conserve the life  
of the workers and give them more time to spend with their families and in  
the worship of God and thus make life happier for the toilers. This law  
has the united backing of the American Federation of Labor with its 3,000,  
000 members, and I intend to try to enact it in this state, the first in the  
Union. Are the other candidates in favor of it?

Other laws I favor are a Preferential Primary, Minimum Wage law for  
women, good roads, and laws to aid education. I am a laborer employed as a  
printer by the Ada News. I expect to be one of your Representatives and  
write this letter to help you pick out the man best qualified to work with me.  
The people have no time to listen to long winded speeches and I don't pro-  
pose to make any, but they do have time at night and on Sunday to read the  
county papers and I call on the candidates to state through the columns of  
this paper their views on the questions I have enumerated—the live ques-  
tions before this state at this time.

Yours very truly,  
M. L. CHAMBERS.

## Why We Fight

No. 6

Because German Lust of Conquest  
Menaces in Many Ways Our  
Very National Existence

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
Secretary of the War Committee of the  
Union League Club of Chicago.

Any one of the reasons why we are  
at war with Germany, mentioned in  
previous articles of this series, would  
be sufficient justification for this na-  
tion taking up arms. Only extreme  
patience, coupled, often, with complete  
failure to recognize the seriousness of  
the German menace to America and  
the world, kept the United States out  
of the war for nearly three years be-  
fore it finally decided to join in. In  
fact justification for war with Ger-  
many existed years before the conflict  
in Europe was begun.

It has been shown that Germany,  
for years, had been plotting within our  
borders, encouraging immigrants to  
become citizens and at the same time  
remain faithful to the Kaiser. She  
filled our land with spies and agents  
of disorganization when, to all out-  
ward appearances, relations between  
America and Germany, were of the  
most friendly character.

From evidence supplied by the Ger-  
mans themselves, it has been shown  
that Germany's doctrine that might  
alone is right would menace the very  
independence of the United States just  
as surely as it destroyed that of Ser-  
bia and Belgium, just as soon as Ger-  
many felt herself strong enough to  
make a formal attack. German lust  
of conquest knew no bounds.

Events of the last year have proven  
that Germany, having split the world  
in half by her creation of a Mitteleu-  
ropa, extending from the Baltic along  
to the Persian gulf, was planning to  
devour the halves separately. The fact  
that our half of the world was being  
reserved for dessert was all the more  
reason why we should enter the war  
while a part, at least, of the other half  
was still making resistance.

Finally, when the collapse of Russia  
revealed the fact that Germany was  
fighting, not a war of self-preservation,  
but one of conquest pure and  
simple, and that the freedom of the  
entire world was menaced, any ques-  
tion of why we are fighting seemed  
superfluous.

The military party in Germany started  
the war because it believed the time  
ripe for conquest.

Proof that ambition, and not consid-  
eration of its own safety, prompted  
Germany to begin the war is given by  
the fact that Serbia and Belgium, two  
helpless little nations, were the first  
attacked.

Germany had under no compulsion,  
signed a solemn treaty to protect the  
neutrality of Belgium. When she  
branded this treaty "a scrap of paper,"  
she gave proof that all her treaties  
would be so considered when her in-  
terests demanded. In other words,  
Germany's invasion of Belgium meant  
the tearing up of every treaty which  
existed between Germany and other  
nations. It was ample justification for  
America going to war at that moment.

This did not spur America at the  
time, but Germany's cruelties in Bel-  
gium, surpassing anything ever before  
known in modern history, gave further  
evidence that the world was not safe  
as long as such a government existed  
in it.

Then came Germany's conduct on  
the sea. With her battleships cruelly  
seeking shelter behind the defenses of  
the Kiel canal, Germany sent out her  
submarines and began a war on un-  
armed merchantmen. Women and chil-  
dren were her victims. American citi-  
zens by the score went down to death  
on the Lusitania. The United States  
made a protest, and Germany promised  
to mend her ways. This she did, for  
a time, until she could build a fleet of  
bigger and better submarines, and then  
her pirate sea warfare broke out with  
fresh vigor. How could we keep out  
of war when Germany, after ruthlessly  
killing our citizens, deliberately closed  
the sea to us?

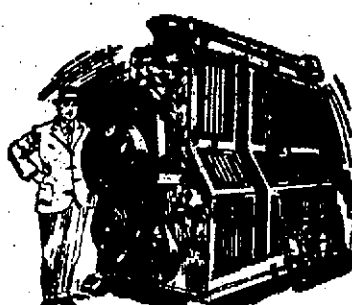
German plotters and spies, under  
the direct leadership of the German  
ambassador to this country, worked  
almost openly, blowing up industrial  
plants, sinking ships in our harbors,  
and menacing railroads and canals.

Germany, spurred by successes,  
openly began to announce plans for  
disrupting the United States. She  
scorned at the Monroe doctrine, and  
tried to create a German state in  
Brazil which, in time would be strong  
enough to bring about a revolution and  
overthrow democratic government there.

By her huge armaments, her disre-  
gard of treaties, and her evident re-  
liance on force alone, Germany was  
rapidly making the world an unsafe  
place in which to live, forcing all oth-  
er nations to adopt the military sys-  
tem, or be at her mercy.

The German ambition to force Ger-  
man Kultur on the remainder of the  
world was well exploited. Kultur, to  
the German mind, was not what cul-  
ture is to us. It was the whole Ger-  
man system, of government, of com-  
mercialism and of life. There was  
no place for democracy in a world  
which bore the stamp of German kul-  
tur. If we valued our form of govern-  
ment, we had to go to war.

The fight which England and France  
took up from the beginning, and in  
which Belgium and Serbia laid down  
their lives, was America's fight long  
before it began, had America but real-  
ized. Now America does realize, and  
America cannot and will not make  
peace until the Prussian lust for con-  
quest is curbed and the Prussian mili-  
tary power crushed for all time.

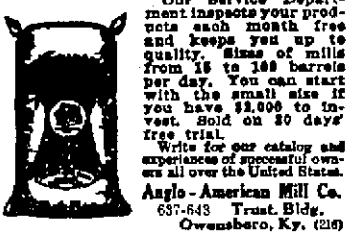


During the period of the War, we will not sell  
an American Midway Mill unless the  
purpose is to supply the local needs of a com-  
munity, or our Government, with flour and feed.

**DO YOUR BIT.** Help the Gov-  
ernment by saving the freight  
on wheat and flour. Relieve the rail-  
roads of this unnecessary congestion by  
establishing in your community one of  
these wonderful American Midway  
Roller Flour Mills.

### And Make Money, Too

\$150 to \$1,000 per month can be made  
with this permanent, substantial and  
dignified business.  
This wonderful self-contained roller  
mill is revolutionizing milling. Makes  
sifted flour at a better yield than the  
Government requires. One man without  
previous milling experience can run it  
successfully. Small cost, small power,  
easy operation. Sifts flour to make a  
"Roller Flour" of your choice. You  
can sack your flour under our nationally  
advised brand.



Our Service Department  
inspects your pro-  
ducts each month  
and keeps you up to  
quality. Sifts of mills  
from 10 to 100 barrels  
per day. You can start  
with the small size if  
you have \$1,000 to in-  
vest. Sold on 30 days'  
free trial. Write for our catalog  
and experience of successful own-  
ers all over the United States.  
Agents: American Mill Co.  
637-643 Trust Bldg.  
Owensboro, Ky. (20)

### A. R. SUGG FOR SECOND TERM AS COURT CLERK

The name of A. R. Sugg appears in  
the announcement column of today's  
paper as candidate for the Demo-  
cratic nomination for a second term  
as court clerk.

Few men are better known in Pon-  
totoc county than Roane Sugg, he  
being one of the early pioneers and  
having had a hand in all the various  
movements for the betterment of con-  
ditions here. Mr. Sugg has made a  
most excellent record during his first  
term of office and proved himself  
thoroughly capable. The business of  
his office is at all times kept right  
up to the minute and every man hav-  
ing business with him gets the most  
courteous of attention whether rich  
or poor. Mr. Sugg invites a close in-  
vestigation of his record and is will-  
ing to abide by the verdict, for he  
has given close personal attention to  
every detail of his duties.

### HAD LIVED IN GERMANY EXCUSE FOR STEALING

(By the Associated Press)  
Geneva, July 15.—For pleading  
that leniency should be extended  
to his client, accused of the theft of  
some clocks, "because he lived for  
a long time in Germany," M. Auberson,  
a Geneva attorney, has incurred  
the wrath of the German legation  
in Switzerland.

At the instance of Baron von Rom-  
berg, German minister, the attorney  
general of the confederation has been  
asked to proceed against Attorney  
Auberson. The complaint has just  
been filed with the authorities by the  
German consul in Geneva.

The thief's case was drawing to a  
close and it was evident to his attor-  
ney that a conviction was probable.  
The latter elected therefore to throw  
his client on the mercy of the court.  
He counted rather too liberally on  
the anti-German sentiment prevail-  
ing in western Switzerland when he  
pleaded long time residence in Ger-  
many as extenuating circumstances  
for theft, for his client was con-  
victed, and he himself is apt to face  
prosecution for violation of Swiss  
neutrality.

Get your adding machine paper at  
the News office

Judge Smith C. Matson  
of the Criminal Court of  
Appeals is a candidate for  
the nomination on the  
Democratic ticket to that  
office from the Southern  
District at the primary  
August 6th., next.

Judge Matson first came  
into prominence in this  
state when an Assistant  
Attorney General during  
the administration of Hon  
Charles West. At the con-  
clusion of Mr. West's term  
Judge Matson was the only  
one of the Assistants  
retained by Attorney Gen-  
eral Freeling.

His successful handling  
of many difficult law suits  
earned for Judge Matson  
his elevation to the bench  
of the Criminal Court of  
Appeals, in which capacity  
he has served for upward  
of one year to the com-  
plete satisfaction of the  
people.

Judge Matson respect-  
fully solicits your vote and  
support.

## LIVESTOCK SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

(By the Associated Press)

Chicago, July 15.—The American  
livestock situation, as viewed by the  
National Livestock Exchange after a  
survey of conditions at the sixty big  
markets and the great producing  
areas, never was brighter from the  
standpoint of the producer, and the  
consumer, on the other hand, need  
have little fear of increased prices  
during the fall and winter. In fact,  
a slight reduction in beef prices may  
be expected by winter, while pork  
and mutton prices probably will see  
little change, in the opinion of C.  
B. Heinemann, secretary of the Ex-  
change.

The splendid response to the gov-  
ernment's request for increased pro-  
duction, the phenomenal reduction in  
losses from preventable diseases, war  
measures for the producer's protec-  
tion, improved railroad service, es-  
pecially to western markets, and the  
satisfactory condition of most ranges  
combine to make the outlook unusu-  
ally promising, according to Mr.  
Heinemann.

The cattle increase, based on ex-  
change reports from 59 markets and  
covering the first five months of the  
year, is 12.4 per cent over the cor-  
responding period of 1917. Officials  
of the organization say that late re-  
ports indicate that the increase of 3-  
371,000 hogs estimated January 1, by  
the Department of Agriculture, will  
be far surpassed, and sheep receipts  
for the first five months increased  
397,327 or 6.3 per cent over the same  
period of 1917. The western lamb in-  
crease alone, Mr. Heinemann reckons  
will be 1,500,000 head over last year.

Establishment of shipping zones,  
which makes a five-day market, long  
sought by shippers, and eliminates  
the Monday market "glut" that  
formerly caused wide price swings,  
together with the Bureau of Mar-  
kets' recent action in taking over  
the work of handling estimated re-  
ceipts and prospects, have been big  
factors in stimulating confidence of  
the producers. Mr. Heinemann de-  
clares, The licensing system, effective  
July 25, under which packers  
will operate, also had an encourag-  
ing effect upon producers, he says.

### BRITISH DISPATCH TROOPS TO SIBERIA

Washington, July 15.—News of  
the dispatch of British reinforce-  
ments to Siberia to support the  
Czechoslovak and Russian con-  
trolling Vladivostok and a long  
stretch of the Trans-Siberian rail-  
road was received here today through  
official channels. Apparently, what-  
ever may come of plans for allied  
military intervention in Russia on a  
great scale by the Czechoslovaks are  
to be given by the allies the aid neces-  
sary to prevent them from being  
crushed by Bolshevik forces operat-  
ing with released German prisoners.  
Just what British forces have been  
dispatched is not known here, nor is  
it clear whether the movement is  
part of a general plan of action de-  
termined upon in the absence of Amer-  
ican approval and co-operation in  
an intervention program. British,  
American and Japanese marines and  
bluelighters already are ashore at  
Vladivostok guarding war stores.

There was nothing today to in-  
dicate President Wilson had changed  
his view that a military expedition  
to Siberia could not be undertaken  
without weakening the front in Eu-  
rope. Until he is satisfied on this  
point he is expected to commit the  
United States to nothing beyond the  
extensive plan for economic and in-  
dustrial aid.

Military as well as political in-  
tervention in Russia by the United  
States to bring about the establish-  
ment of a stable government and the  
overthrow of German influence was  
urged in the senate today by Sen-  
ator Borah of Idaho, who declared that  
not until that has been accomplished  
could a lasting peace be made.

### NEW LAW ENFRANCHISES MANY MORE IRISHMEN

Dublin, July 15.—(Correspond-  
ence of The Associated Press)—The  
number of persons entitled to vote in  
Ireland will be increased nearly 150  
per cent under the new franchise law  
giving everyone who has lived in Ire-  
land six months the right to vote.  
The franchise is extended to women  
over thirty years old who are the  
wives of electors.

The city of Dublin has had up to  
now about 40,000 voters. In future  
it will have 100,000.  
The effect on Irish politics gener-  
ally is expected to be to increase the  
voting strength of the Sinn Fein party,  
since the larger part of the addi-  
tional voters will be young men,  
and the young men are mostly Sinn  
Feiners.

Their suspicions as to the intentions  
of the government with regard to  
conscription very nearly kept thou-  
sands of the moff the new voters lists  
for when the forms were sent out re-  
quiring information as to age and  
residence they saw in it a plot of the  
government to facilitate their en-  
rollment as conscripts. Their lead-  
ers however, promptly allayed their  
fears and issued orders encouraging  
them to secure the franchise.

### OKLAHOMANS TO BE SENT TO CALIFORNIA CAMP.

Oklahoma City, July 13.—Tele-  
graphic instructions received at the  
Adjutant General's office here today  
from Provost Marshal Crowder at  
Washington, order the intransigent  
on August 5, or 1,200 white regis-  
trants of Oklahoma, physically fit for  
military service. This military con-  
tingent will go to Camp Fremont,  
California, the first to go west for  
training. Most of the men will be  
taken from Class 1 of last year's regis-  
tration, but registrants of the class  
of June 5, 1918, may be voluntarily  
inducted, provided all Class 1 regis-  
trants of the 1917 class who are  
physically fit have been inducted, the  
order reads.

Old papers for sale at 5 cents per  
bundle at News Office.

## JNO. H. WRIGHT

Candidate For Lieutenant Governor  
Subject to Democratic Primary August 6

Submits his candidacy on his  
record of active service in the  
third, fourth and fifth legisla-  
tures.

Among the many important  
laws which he advocated and  
supported, the following may be  
selected as most representative  
of his efforts:

Inheritance tax law. Under  
this law the Archbold estate paid  
into the state treasury \$38,261.70.

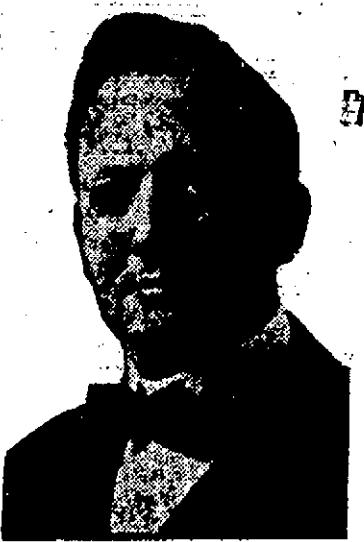
Authorizing investment of  
sinking funds in county and city  
warrants. Summoning grand  
and petit jurors by registered  
mail. Putting clerk of supreme  
court and county assessors on  
salary. Prohibiting wife and  
child abandonment. Mortgage  
tax law. Prohibiting deficiency  
appropriations.

Gross production tax on oil  
and gas under which the state  
collected last year \$2,416,190.73,  
which has put the general fund  
of the state on a cash basis.

Income tax law under which the state collects yearly about \$400,000.  
State Depository law requiring all state officers to deposit daily,  
with banks paying 3% on daily deposits, under which the state re-  
ceived last year \$119,035.95. \$48,472 of this goes into the school fund.  
Advocated laws putting penal and eleemosynary institutions on a  
self sustaining basis.

Providing for partial support of poor women whose husbands are  
dead or convicts and who have one or more children under 14 years of  
age.

Many of these laws Mr. Wright personally prepared.  
He considers it a great honor to be Lieutenant Governor of this  
splendid commonwealth where he has lived for 24 years. He is a  
native of Virginia and lived in Texas several years.



### MUSICIANS WILL MEET AT JESSE

The Pontotoc County Musical As-  
sociation will convene at Jesse July  
27, at 8 p. m. and continue over Sun-  
day, President J. L. Collins is anx-  
ious for a full attendance, especially  
by the musicians of this and adjoining  
counties.

This organization has been in ex-  
istence for many years and has al-  
ways been in the hands of the live  
wires who have made it a gratifying  
success. The meeting at Jesse bids  
fair to be one of the most successful  
ever held.

### ADA TRAIN SCHEDULE M. K. & T. Railway

East	West
No. 20 Lv. Daily.....11:15 A. M.	No. 16 Lv. Daily.....7:05 P. M.
No. 19 Av. Daily.....4:36 P. M.	No. 15 Av. Daily.....3:00 P. M.
No. 449 Lv. Daily.....11:00 A. M.	No. 445 Lv. Daily.....3:00 P. M.
No. 450 Lv. Daily.....4:00 P. M.	No. 446 Av. Daily.....1:50 P. M.
No. 526, Okmulgee Lv.....6:00 A. M.	No. 610, Eastern Ex. Lv.12:30 P. M.
No. 512 Meteor Lv.....4:32 P. M.	No. 511 Meteor Ar.....12:57 P. M.
No. 507 Sherman Ex. Ar. 8:40 P. M.	No. 527 Okmulgee Ar.....8:15 P. M.

## Learn to Dry Food— Uncle Sam Will Teach You

The government publication shown here explains drying of fruits  
and vegetables—a method of food conservation doubly important this  
year. Drying is easy to do, calls for simple equipment, and requires no  
sugar. Methods tested and proved good by Government specialists are  
explained in this bulletin, a copy of which belongs to every American  
housewife.

### FARM and HOME DRYING of FRUITS and VEGETABLES

JOSEPH S. CALDWELL  
Plant Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and  
Pomological Investigations

FARMERS' BULLETIN 984  
United States Department of Agriculture

Contribution from the Bureau of  
Plant Industry  
Wm. A. Taylor, ed.

Washington, D.C. June 1918

To get this bulletin, clip, fill out, and send this coupon

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington, D. C.

Please send Farmers' Bulletin 984 to

(Name) (Street or R. F. D. number)

(City and State)

This space is contributed by THE ADA EVENING NEWS



Storage Batteries Charged  
Storage Batteries Rebuilt  
Use Our Battery while Yours is being repaired

## Automobile Owners

Does Your Self Starter Work?  
Are Your Lights Bright?

If not, have the Ada Battery Hospital make a thorough test of your storage battery, and locate your trouble. This service is free.

### A NEW BATTERY SHOP

The Ada Battery Hospital has rented space in the Chaney & Bates service station (Dodge Agency) on East Main Street. Mr. Edward Haynes is the battery mechanic who will do the work. Mr. Haynes is a thorough Battery man, with years of repairing and factory experience. He understands the chemical, as well as the electrical part of storage batteries, and has the delicate instruments necessary to do the work, and knows how to use them.

Ada Battery Hospital will open for business Saturday, June 29th. Bring your battery troubles to us and know they will be handled properly, by factory methods.

## Ada Battery Hospital

Chaney & Bates Service Station Building  
(Dodge Agency)

## MONEY TO LOAN

The Georgia State Savings Association has ample funds to loan on good, well located city property in Ada; good contract, pay-by-the-month plan. On a long time loan of \$1000.00 you can save approximately \$100.00 on our plan of payments. Come in and let's talk it over

## J. G. WITHERSPOON

(119 S. Broadway)

FARM LOANS—INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

## "Sylvia of Secret Service"

At The

## PRINCESS TONIGHT

The Best Picture that has ever been shown in the house.

I want you all to come and see it.

Admission 10-15c

## DISCIPLINE AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Headquarters American Troops with the British Army in France, France, July 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—A purloined goose was the cause of so much trouble for a few soldiers of the American army recently that they now consider that the bird would have been cheap even at the high war prices that prevail in these regions.

The complaint from the woman who lost the goose was the only one received at the headquarters of the division to which the men belonged, she promptly received satisfaction in the coin of the country and the men were obliged to digest their feast in the guard house while they reflected upon the rules regarding foraging.

Of course there are worse things a goose can do than to swipe a goose, said an officer of the division in question, but even that is more than shall be permitted in this force.

We came over here to do a laudable thing and we are going to do it cleanly. Whatever we draw from this country is going to be paid for in due form and the few men in our ranks who dare try any other system will pay dearly for their experience.

Other units of the American army in this zone have not had a single case of this kind. The men behave even better than at home; they are getting on splendidly with the inhabitants and with their allies. Guard house cases are the rare and are generally for insignificant misconduct.

"Insubordination," said one officer, "is often the consequence of a grudge. Our men have a few grievances and we have little trouble with them."

The dignified but friendly way in which the average officer tells a man where he falls short provokes earnestness instead of the resentment that more brutal methods engender in some European armies.

"That's bad," said a lieutenant in charge of a company at rifle practice, handing a poor record back to a soldier. "You'd better try again."

"I never could shoot much, sir," replied the soldier, visibly relieved at being let down so easily, "but I'll do better next time." He came on with another detail and did far better.

The excellent feeling between officers and men that results from this kind of discipline is apparent everywhere among the troops billeted in this area. It is difficult to find a sour countenance or to hear a word of complaint. All the men seem to realize what a respect their mission over here commands. They are showing themselves worthy of that respect.

### WILLIAMS FAVORS FIXING PRICE OF COTTON BY U. S.

(By the Associated Press)  
Oklahoma City, Ok., July 15.—Governor Williams said today that he is in favor of a government-fixed price on cotton. In his opinion, to establish a settled price on cotton would remove speculative activity and bring a uniform condition that would be better for the industry and its various angles.

## LARGE ORDERS FOR CARS AND ENGINES

(By the Associated Press)  
Washington, July 15.—In the light of experience with transportation difficulties during the winter of 1917-18, chiefs of the United States railroad administration consider that additional locomotives are more necessary now than additional freight cars.

Discussing the decision recently announced to build 100,000 new cars for American railroads during the present year, railroad administration officials say the number was fixed only after every locomotive that existing facilities could turn out during the next year had been ordered.

"It was not a shortage of cars that brought about congestion in the past," it is said at the Railroad Administration. "In fact, so many cars get jammed up in terminals that they nearly blocked transportation themselves. The shortage was in motive power. So in considering the matter this year, when the war industries board fixed the amount of steel which it would allot to railroad use, we assigned to the engine shops every pound that there was a reasonable chance of getting into a new locomotive this year. Any engine builder who can increase his capacity can still get orders."

"After that, an estimate of the amount of steel available was made, and as many cars as can come out of it were ordered. That happened to be 100,000. They are of a composite steel and wood design, adopted because it will get more cars out of the steel supply. Only the event itself will show, but be consider that the construction ordered will be sufficient to meet the strains, though all of our calculations are based upon an increased traffic burden for railroads next year."

Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age-Gazette of Chicago, using figures compiled by Sisson Thompson, head of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, has made a prediction that the new car construction will not obviate a shortage when crop and coal movements pile upon railroads after October. He declares that 125,000 freight cars are worn out and junked normally each year by American roads, and that during recent years new construction has failed to keep pace with wastage. There were 4,072 fewer freight cars in use on American railroads at the beginning of 1917 than there were at the beginning of 1911, he concludes, placing the present total at approximately 2,500,000. This total, he asserts, is 250,000 short of the number required to handle the freight.

"The original shortage which was responsible mainly for the chaos of last winter, will have to be increased rather than decreased," he said in a statement upon the administration's car building program, "and at that I learned at recent conferences at Washington that cars have not thus far been turned out as fast as they might have been."

"On March 1, 1916, for the first time for 2 1/2 years, the American Railway Association reported a net shortage of cars. This was due mainly to weather conditions, and to an acute congestion at Eastern ports. It disappeared, and did not return for five months. On September 1, 1916, however, a new shortage was reported again; and net shortages varying from 34,000 to 139,000 cars have been reported every month since. This unbroken continuance of car shortage for more than 20 months is without precedent in the history of American railroading. The shortage is again on the ascendency now, and will assuredly reach its peak early in October when the crop movement together with the coal traffic will further augment the demands upon the railroads."

## MRS. EMMA BRITT

Tells How Vinol Creates Strength for Tired, Nervous Housekeepers.

Texarkana, Texas.—"I keep house and I was weak, run-down and nervous, back ached a good deal of the time, so it was hard to take care of my chickens and do my work—Vinol has restored my strength, and my nervousness has gone, so I can do my work as well as ever."—Mrs. Emma Britt.

There is no secret about Vinol. It owes its success in such cases, to beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones and glycerophosphates, the oldest and most famous body building and strength creating tonics. We recommend Vinol—Gwin & Mays Co., and Drugists Everywhere.

### HEAVY DECLINE IN EUROPEAN BIRTH RATE

London, July 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The war has caused the belligerent countries of Europe the loss of not less than 12,500,000 potential lives because of the decrease in the number of births resulting from the war, says Sir Bernard Mallet, Registrar General of Great Britain. This country, he asserts, has lost in these potential lives, 650,000 children. He believes that other belligerent countries have suffered in this respect more than has Great Britain.

Sir Bernard estimated that every day of the war means a loss of 7,000 potential lives of children to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Central Powers. Dealing with the decline in the birth rate here he said the births registered in England and Wales in 1913 numbered 881,809. In 1915 they fell to 814,614. In 1916 there was a further fall to 780,520, and in 1917 to 689,345; a decline of 25 percent compared with 1913.

I have some nice Belgian Hares for sale. Phone 625. Joe Rushing. 7-10-17

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

LITTLE PRAIRIE DOGS.

"There are so many animals who sleep in the winter and do not wake up until the spring" commenced Daddy.



Mr. Woodchuck is Very Sorryful.

to be around again.

"Many of the little creatures who would sleep if they were free for the winter time do not take such long naps if they are in the zoo. It is mostly because the weather in the cages is different from the weather outdoors. There the snow and rain and sleet and hail can't touch them. And they are fed regular meals."

"Among the animals who have been asleep all winter have been the frogs, toads, turtles, snakes, bears, woodchucks, and a good many others, but the ones who thought they had the best sleep of all were the little prairie dogs."

"They always go to sleep—even if they're in the zoo, and they dig their holes in the ground where they burrow down when the weather gets chilly."

"It's funny about our cousin, Mr. Woodchuck," said Peter Prairie Dog.

"What is funny?" asked Pat, his younger brother.

"We are so alike in many ways, and in others quite different."

"Pray explain," said Pat. "I'm younger and I don't know nearly so much. In fact, I'm very, very young, so young that I can't learn the lesson of remembering my age."

"That's not a lesson," said Peter. "but no matter. Remembering your age is a habit."

"What's a habit?" asked Pat, who was very fond of asking questions.

"A habit is something we do regularly because we have become accustomed to doing it," answered Peter, waving his tail.

"But, Pat, my dear brother, if you keep asking so many little odd questions, I'll never be able to tell you the difference between Mr. Woodchuck and myself."

"Pat was about to ask what little odd questions were, but stopped just in time, and instead of speaking, gave a funny little bark."

"I won't interrupt any more," said Pat.

"Mr. Woodchuck and his family," said Peter, "are our cousins. And what Mr. Woodchuck does, the whole family does, but as we're all cousins, we have different ways. Still, everything Grandfather Prairie Dog does, we do, too. All families have the same ways for the most part."

"Peter Prairie dog barked and wagged his tail, turned around twice and then began again."

"Mr. Woodchuck is like us in the way he sleeps. He will not budge all the winter long, nor show any sign of life when he is sleeping. The farmer always knows that spring has come when the woodchuck appears. He goes into one of his holes and shuts off the other two which he has in the summer time, for he has quite a fine house, has Mr. Woodchuck. But if he should be disturbed by anyone in the cold weather he will stay rolled up in a ball and will not open his eyes. Now and again he will grunt, that's all."

"Now we sleep in much the same way. But we are different."

"Pat listened attentively. He knew all the rest that Peter had been telling him, but he didn't know what was coming."

"Mr. Woodchuck is very sorryful, which means the same as sad. He gets the 'blues' and becomes grumpy and unhappy and we are always pleasant."

"Often when they think we are barking we are really laughing, for we laugh with our tails. It's fine to be able to laugh forwards and backwards."

"Fine," echoed Pat.

"We like a great deal of the same food as Mr. Woodchuck does—vegetables and roots. But oh, carrots are the favorite dish of the prairie dogs."

And Pat barked in agreement.

"We never make pets, though we're so pleasant and cheerful. It's just that we're not very fond of being too tame, and Mr. Woodchuck is like us in that respect, too."

"But to think of ever being unhappy in this beautiful spring and summer world," said Peter, "for as long as we sleep in the winter we have no worry at all. And they barked happily as they ran to join their brothers and cousins."

## WHAT NEW TIME HAS ACCOMPLISHED

In a single day the personal habits of 100,000,000 people were radically changed by the passing of the daylight-saving law, and that change has greatly benefited the nation's health, promoted gardening on an unprecedented scale, and has conserved great quantities of fuel through the use of less artificial light. Householders have been among those who have enjoyed the most marked reduction in lighting bills.

An Illinois county seat in which are 891 meters, installed in homes and small stores, furnishes figures which probably can be taken as typical of thousands of American communities. In April, 1917, the current used was 22,606 kw-hr., and in April, 1918, 21,942 kw-hr., making a saving of 1,664 kw-hr., making a saving of 1,664 kw-hr. The consumption for May last year and this year was 21,672 kw-hr. and 19,934 kw-hr., respectively, making a slightly larger decrease than for April, while in June, preliminary estimates showed, the saving in lighting current would be very much greater. In the plant supplying this town, approximately 3 1/2 lb. of Illinois coal is consumed in making 1 kw-hr. of electricity. Estimating the average monthly saving of the community at 1,800 kw-hr., an added hour of daylight for seven months theoretically will effect a saving of more than 22 tons of coal. If, as seems altogether probable, thousands of other communities have made a similar record, the total saving is enormous.

In large office buildings the saving has been, and will be, small during the period of changed time because practically all the offices are empty before the hour of darkness arrives. On the other hand, clubs, hotels, etc., have experienced a saving in artificial light estimated at four or five per cent. In one nationally known hotel the daily average of current used during April, 1917, was 3,451 kw-hr. as compared with 3,067 kw-hr. in April, 1918, while the daily averages for May of last year and this were 3,330 kw-hr. and 2,920 kw-hr., respectively. As in other plants during these war times, a considerable part of the saving is not due to the change of time alone, but to greater use of lights and to the installation of smaller lamps, etc. Making allowance for these factors, the daily saving in this hotel on account of the change of time will average as much as 170 kw-hr. In the seventh-month period theoretically this hotel will save 71 tons of coal, approximately four pounds of fuel being required to produce 1 kw-hr. of current.

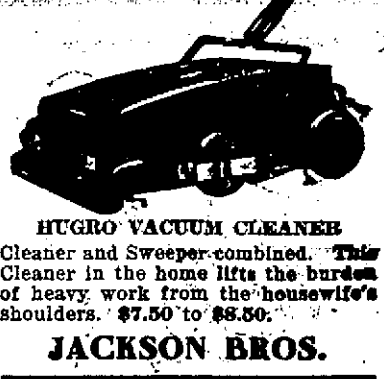
The chief executive of a large group of public-utility companies which normally spend \$50,000,000 a year on extensions and improvements estimates that the new time schedule has caused a three or four-per-cent reduction in the amount of lighting current supplied by his companies. What this would actually amount to in terms of coal was not stated. Early in the spring this public-utility expert advocated the adoption of the new time schedule for the entire year believing that it would be a public benefit. The Fuel Administration has also argued for the extension of the plan to include the winter months. But more recently the expert referred to has changed his attitude, declaring that figures obtained from his engineers show such discrepancies that he is uncertain as to what benefit, if any, would result from a winter daylight-saving schedule.

The change of time has been a big factor in increasing gardening in towns and cities. Thousands of factory employees in industrial centers are able to raise produce for the first time. The bathing beaches, parks, and other outdoor recreation centers have had big increases in patronage. The head of the Chicago Health Department says that the present season shows a big decrease in disease in that city, and he attributes much of the improvement to day light saving.

The census seems to be that as a fuel-saving measure, as well as from the standpoint of health and increased food production, the daylight-saving plan has been highly successful. Estimates given out by the Fuel Administration state that the plan will effect a saving in this country of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal.—Popular Mechanics.

For the Little War Orphans.  
In the August Woman's Home Companion Anna Steese Richardson gives this interesting report of the St. George Women's War Relief for baby clothes for the war orphans of France and Belgium:

"But the most fascinating parcels were those which contained garments already worn by American babies. 'A box which was on exhibition for many days and with which the workers parted reluctantly came from the wife of an American soldier now in France. He enlisted on the day that his baby was three months old. His wife was changing their baby to short clothes when she read the appeal for war orphans in the April Companion. Into a great box went every stitch of her baby's layette; daintily embroidered slips, 'Gertrudes' of soft, silky flannel, little blouses and shirts so carefully laundered that they were soft as new, albatross jackets, crocheted booties, a Baby Bunting of white elderdown, and even a cunning hot-water bottle popped into a pink silk case. But, most beautiful of all, as the workers turned back the white tissue covering, was a wee silk American flag, and the mother's card, to which was added the name of the soldier father and his regiment. Is it not a beautiful thought—the American man fighting for his baby, and the French orphan wearing his baby's clothes? 'Many parcels contained baby garments which had lain in lavender or camphor for many, many years. They were worn by sons now fighting in our foreign service. One of these mothers wrote: 'They were yellow with age, but I have done my best with bluing. I like to think of their



HUGBO VACUUM CLEANER  
Cleaner and Sweeper combined. This Cleaner in the home lifts the burden of heavy work from the housewife's shoulders. \$7.50 to \$8.50.

JACKSON BROS.

### Easy to Keep Cool

if you are ready for hot days with an

### Emerson Fan

This small size is portable and adjustable; a small fan, but a real one, not stamped out of sheet metal. Costs almost nothing to run.

A five-year guarantee coupon with each Emerson fan.

Ada Electric & Gas Co.  
119 South Broadway

Let us tell you where to buy your Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps

### BUY YOUR

## COAL

OF US—TERMS CASH

Ada Ice & Cold Storage Co.

PHONE 29

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### DISTRICT AND COUNTY

The News is authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the respective offices named, subject to the Democratic Primary:

For State Senator: LUTHER HARRISON

For District Judge: J. W. BOLEN

D. G. HART

For County Attorney: WAYNE WADLINGTON.

For County Treasurer: D. W. SWAFFAR

For Sheriff: BOB DUNCAN (re-election)

I. R. GILMORE

For County Tax Assessor: NICK HEARD (Re-election)

For County Clerk: MILTON GARNER

Court Clerk: J. O. MCINN

A. R. SUGG (Re-election)

For County Weigher: O. J. LEE (Re-election).

JOHN WARD

For County Judge: OREL BUSBY (Re-election)

J. O. COWART

For Representative: T. V. B. MULLINAX

M. L. CUMMINGS

W. E. EBBET

DATE CRAWFORD

W. C. DUNCAN

For County Superintendent: A. FLOYD (Re-election)

For Co. Commissioner, 1st District: W. H. BRUMLEY (Re-Elec.)

For County Commissioner (2nd Dist): R. L. MOSS

J. I. LAUGHLIN

W. B. SELFBRIDGE

County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.—HENRY F. BIBB

W. H. BRENTS (Re-election)

For Constable, Ada Precinct—WALTER GOVNE

Re-election

## LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M.  
Regular meeting of Ada Lodge No. 119, Saturday night on or before full moon in each month.  
JOHN TRASHNER, W. M.  
F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

R. A. M.  
Ada Chapter No. 26, Royal Arc Masons, meets the second Tuesday night in each month.  
E. A. McMILLAN, H. P.  
F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

K. T. M.  
Ada Commandery No. 16 Knights Templar Masons meets the third Friday of each month.  
C. G. BRADFORD, D. E. C.  
F. C. SIMS, Recorder.

W. O. W.  
Ada Camp, No. 568, meets every Tuesday night, I. O. O. F. Hall 7:30 o'clock.  
HUGH BENNETT, G. C.  
C. E. CUNNING, Clerk.

R. P. O. E.  
Ada Lodge No. 1275, B. P. O. E. Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays in each month.  
H. P. REICH, E. R.  
E. S. HARAWAY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.  
Ada Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting every Thursday night.  
FRANK ARNETT, N. G.  
H. C. EVANS, Sec'y.

being worn by some baby for whom my boy is now fighting."

Notice.  
Starting July 21st Dallas Morning News will be 80c per month. Starting July 21st Sunday Dallas News will be 6c per copy.—G. Frank Withers, Circulator for Dallas News. 7-15-17

Your liberality in buying War Savings Stamps indicates that you are helping the boys "over there" on to Berlin.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. CATHERINE THRELKELD  
County Health Officer  
Over Surprise Store  
Day and Night Telephone 577

Office Phone 1. Res. Phone 335  
ISHAM L. CUMMINGS  
Physician and Surgeon  
X-Ray and Electro-Therapy Laboratory

Office Just East of M. & P. Bank

T. H. Granger Ed Granger

Phone 259 Phone 477

GRANGER & GRANGER

Dentists.

Phone 212

Norris-Haney Building

1st Stairway West of Hollow's Corner

F. C. SIMS

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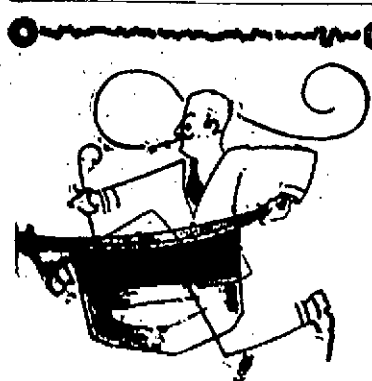
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Now is the time to buy a nice, fresh, clean, stylish straw hat at a great saving. All Straw Hats will be higher next year and wise buyers will take advantage of this sale.

\$2.00 Hats, now ----\$1.33  
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\$6.00 Hats, now ----\$4.00  
\$8.00 Hats, now ----\$5.33

Boys' and Children's Straws  
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**THE Model CLOTHIERS**  
QUALITY SHOP

## "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By  
**LIEUTENANT  
PAT O'BRIEN**

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### CHAPTER XVII.

#### I Leave for the Frontier.

To get out of the city, it would be necessary to pass two guards. This I had learned in the course of my walk at night, having frequently traveled to the city limits with the idea of finding out just what conditions I would have to meet when the time came for me to leave.

A German soldier's uniform, however, no longer worried me as it had at first. I had mingled with the Huns so much in the city that I began to feel that I was really a Belgian, and I assumed the indifference that they seemed to feel.

I decided, therefore, to walk out of the city in the daytime, when the sentries would be less apt to be on the watch. It worked fine. I was not held up a moment, the sentries evidently taking me for a Belgian peasant on his way to work.

Traveling faster than I had ever done before since my escape, I was soon out in the open country, and the first Belgian I came to I approached for food. He gave me half of his lunch and we sat down on the side of the road to eat it. Of course, he tried to talk to me, but I used the old ruse of pretending I was deaf and dumb and he was quite convinced that it was so. He made various efforts to talk to me in pantomime, but I could not make out what he was getting at, and I think he must have concluded that I was not only half starved, deaf and dumb, but "looney" in the bargain.

When night came I looked around for a place to rest. I had decided to travel in the daytime as well as night, because I understood that it was only a few miles from the frontier, and I was naturally anxious to get there at the earliest possible moment, although I realized that there I would encounter the most hazardous part of my whole adventure. To get through the heavily guarded barbed wire and electrically charged barrier was a problem that I hated to think of even, although the hours I spent endeavoring to devise some way of outwitting the Huns were many.

It had occurred to me, for instance, that it would not be such a difficult matter to vault over the electric fence which was only nine feet high. In college, I knew a ten-foot vault is considered a high-school boy's accomplishment, but there were two great difficulties in the way of this solution. In the first place it would be no easy

matter to get a pole of the right length, weight and strength to serve the purpose. More particularly, however, the pole-vault idea seemed to me to be out of the question because of the fact that on either side of the electric fence, six feet from it, was a six-foot barbed wire barrier. To vault safely over a nine-foot electrically charged fence was one thing, but to combine with it a twelve-foot barbed wire vault was a feat which even a college athlete in the pink of condition would be apt to flunk. Indeed, I don't believe it is possible.

Another plan that seemed half-way reasonable was to build a pair of stilts about twelve or fourteen feet high and walk over the barriers one by one. As a youngster I had acquired considerable skill in still-walking and I have no doubt that with the proper equipment it would have been quite feasible to have walked out of Belgium as easily as possible in that way, but whether or not I was going to have a chance to construct the necessary stilts remained to be seen.

There were a good many bicycles in use by the German soldiers in Belgium and it had often occurred to me that if I could have stolen one, the tires would have made excellent gloves and insulated coverings for my feet in case it was necessary for me to attempt to climb over the electric fence bodily. But as I had never been able to steal a bicycle this avenue of escape was closed to me.

I decided to wait until I arrived at the barrier and then make up my mind how to proceed.

To find a decent place to sleep that night, I crawled under a barbed wire fence, thinking it led into some field. As I passed under, one of the barbs caught in my coat and in trying to pull myself from it I shook the fence for several yards.

Instantly there came out of the night the nerve-racking command: "Halt!" Again I feared I was done for. I crouched close down on the ground in the darkness, not knowing whether to take to my legs and trust to the Huns' missing me in the darkness if he fired, or stay where I was. It was foggy as well as dark, and although I knew the sentry was only a few feet away from me I decided to stand, or rather lie, flat. I think my heart made almost as much noise as the rattling of the wire in the first place, and it was a tense few moments to me.

I heard the German say a few words to himself, but didn't understand them, of course, and then he made a sound as if to call a dog, and I realized that his theory of the noise he had heard was that a dog had made its way through the fence.

For perhaps five minutes I didn't stir, and then figuring that the German had probably continued on his beat I crept quietly under the wire again, this time being mighty careful to hug the ground so close that I wouldn't touch the wire, and made off in a different direction. Evidently the barbed wire fence had been thrown around an ammunition depot or something of the kind, and it was not a field at all that I had tried to get into.

I figured that other sentries were probably in the neighborhood and I proceeded very gingerly.

After I had got about a mile away from this spot I came to an humble Belgian house and I knocked at the door and applied for food in my usual way, pointing to my mouth to indicate I was hungry and to my ears and mouth to imply that I was deaf and dumb. The Belgian woman who lived in the house brought me a piece of bread and two cold potatoes and as I sat there eating them she eyed me very keenly.

I haven't the slightest doubt that she realized I was a fugitive. She lived so near the border that it was more for that reason, I appreciated more fully the extent of the risk she ran, for no doubt the Germans were constantly watching the conduct of these Belgians who lived near the line.

My theory that she realized that I was not a Belgian at all, but probably some English fugitive, was confirmed a moment later, when, as I made ready to go, she touched me on the arm and indicated that I was to wait a moment. She went to a bureau and brought out two pieces of fancy Belgian lace which she insisted upon my taking away, although at that particular moment I had as much use for Belgian lace as an elephant for a safety razor, but I was touched with her thoughtfulness and pressed her hand to show my gratitude. She would not accept the money I offered her.

I carried the lace through my subsequent experiences, feeling that it would be a fine souvenir for my mother, although as a matter of fact I had known that it was going to do my final escape for even a single moment, as it did. I am quite sure she would rather I had not seen it.

On one piece of lace was the Flemish word "Charité" and on the other the word "Isperage." At the time I took these words to mean "Charity" and "Experience" and all I hoped was that I would get as much of the one as I was getting of the other before I finally got through. I learned subsequently that what the words really stood for were "Charity" and "Hope," and then I was sure that my kind Belgian friend had indeed realized my plight and that her thoughtful souvenir was intended to encourage me in the trials she must have known were before me.

I didn't let the old Belgian lady know, because I did not want to alarm her unnecessarily, but that night I slept in her backyard, leaving early in the morning before it became light. Later in the day I applied at another house for food. It was occupied by a father and mother and ten children. I hesitated to ask them for food

without offering to pay for it, as I realized what a task it must have been for them to support themselves without having to feed a hungry man. Accordingly I gave the man a mark and then indicated that I wanted something to eat. They were just about to let me partake of their meal, which consisted of a huge bowl of some kind of soup which I was unable to identify and which they served in ordinary wash basins. I don't know that they ever used the basins to wash in as well, but whether they did or not did not worry me very much. The soup was good and I enjoyed it.

All the time I was there I could see the father and the eldest son, a boy



Again I Feared I Was Done For.

about seventeen, were extremely nervous. I had indicated to them that I was deaf and dumb, but if they believed me it didn't seem to make them any more comfortable.

I lingered at the house for about an hour after the meal and during that time a young man came to call on the eldest daughter, a young woman of perhaps eighteen. The caller eyed me very suspiciously, although I must have resembled anything but a British officer. They spoke Flemish and I did not understand a word they said, but I think they were discussing my probable identity. During their conversation, I had a chance to look around the room. There were three altogether, two fairly large and one somewhat smaller, about fourteen feet long and six deep. In this smaller room there were two double-decked beds, which were apparently intended to house the whole family, although how the whole twelve of them could sleep in that one room will ever remain a mystery to me.

From the kitchen you could walk directly into the cow-barn, where two cows were kept, and this, as I have pointed out before, is the usual construction of the poorer Belgian houses. I could not make out why the caller seemed to be so antagonistic to me, and yet I am sure he was arguing with the family against me. Perhaps the fact that I wasn't wearing wooden shoes—I doubt whether I could have obtained a pair big enough for me—had convinced him that I was not really a Belgian, because there was nothing about me otherwise which could have given him that idea.

At that time, and I suppose it is true today, about 94 per cent of the people in Belgium were wearing wooden shoes. Among the peasants I don't believe I ever saw any other kind of footwear and they are more common there than they are in Holland. The Dutch wear them more on account of a lack of leather. I was told that during the coming year practically all the peasants and poorer people in Germany, too, will adopt wooden shoes for farm work, as that is one direction in which wood can be substituted for leather without much loss.

When the young man left, I left shortly afterwards, as I was not at all comfortable about what his intentions were regarding me. For all I knew he might have gone to notify the German authorities that there was a strange man in the vicinity—more perhaps to protect his friends from suspicion of having aided me than to injure me.

At any rate, I was not going to take any chances and I got out of that neighborhood as rapidly as I could. That night found me right on the frontier of Holland.

(To be Continued)

#### Methodists Enjoy Babcock.

Yesterday was a good day at the First Methodist church. Chaplain Babcock gave a stirring sermon to a full house at the morning hour and the pastor took for his evening theme "Can a Christian be a Pacifist?" There were eight members received into the church at the evening meeting. The theme for prayer meeting Wednesday evening will be "Keep the Home-Fires Burning." Chaplain Crutchfield of Arizona will preach next Sunday morning: "What Would Jesus Do?" The message will deal with the present world-war.

The quarterly conference was held yesterday and the business of the church was found to be in a good condition. The treasurer reported fifteen hundred dollars raised during the current quarter. Kindly phone the pastor at 622 if you know of any family needing pastoral attention.—Wallace M. Crutchfield, Pastor.

## BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

### HELPED AS SCOUTMASTER

Why busy men turn scoutmasters to supply the place of others who have enlisted is told in a recent letter as follows:

One Saturday afternoon, a few weeks ago, a middle-aged business man on his way home in a street car encountered a friend in uniform. There was no mistaking the service in which the friend was engaged, for he was surrounded by a dozen boys in their early teens, who clung to the car straps and crowded as close to him as they could. They were all in the khaki of the Boy Scouts of America.

"Hello, Wallace!" said the business man, working his way within speaking distance. "How long since you've been a scoutmaster? Didn't suppose a busy lawyer like you could give the time."

"I'm a file-closer, so to speak," said the lawyer. "You know young John Edwards, who went across with the National Guard? He used to have this troop. I'm taking his place until he comes back—and I never enjoyed anything more in my life. Better get a troop yourself and make the same kind of discovery I've made—that you're exactly ten years younger than you thought you were."

Another discovery that the busy lawyer doubtless made—if he had not made it before he became a scoutmaster—was that his new work offered him a satisfying opportunity for service. If he had supposed that a scout troop merely exists for the purpose of giving 32 boys a good time, he soon learned that the good time is incidental and that the real object of scouting is to build good citizens and to serve the community.

Red Cross, agriculture, Thrift stamps, local emergencies—to mention those things is merely to begin to list the boy scouts' war-time activities. When he saw the manner in which his boys attacked the job of selling Liberty bonds he realized that he was heading a group of young minutemen enrolled in the service of the nation.

### SCOUTS ON THE FARM.



Boy scouts may be found handling the plow and otherwise assisting in helping to win the war.

### SCOUTING AIDS ARMY LIFE.

That serving the boy scouts is a thorough mode of preparation for serving Uncle Sam has been the experience of Minneapolis scout masters who have entered various branches of the army and navy service.

Scout Executive L. D. Dale has received letters from many of his former scoutmasters saying that their training and experience as leaders among boys and experts in the scouting game have helped them materially in doing their "bit" for Uncle Sam.

Lester R. Badger, formerly scoutmaster of Troop No. 68, said he has been able to utilize his knowledge of wigwag and semaphore codes, map-making, judging of distances and sounds, hiking, marching and the value of implicit obedience and co-operation.

Scoutmaster William Ure, Jr., formerly of Troop No. 29, sends back this advice to the members of his troop:

"Keep after your scout work. You can do nothing better. It not only prepares you for what you are going to do as your life work; it will help you more than you realize to do your bit for Uncle Sam wherever he may want you."

Mr. Dale reports a total of 28 local scoutmasters now in the service.

### GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

The barberry plant is a deadly weed in the raising of wheat, and boy scouts in Ashland, Ill., have volunteered their services to remove this plant from the grounds of anybody in town.

All the scout troops in Parkersburg, W. Va., handled the task of waking up 11,500 natural gas users between 10 p. m. and 3 a. m. to notify them to turn off all gas fires and jets, the gas having been cut off from the city because of an accident.

## WANT ADS

### LOST

LOST—Gold watch chain with small knife attached. Return to 216 East 12th or Telephone 217. Reward. W. P. Buchanan. 7-15-3t

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—2 rooms for light housekeeping. 216 East 14th. 7-12-6t

FOR RENT—Well furnished light housekeeping rooms. Phone 630. 7-11-1t

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping. Also bed rooms. 201 West 13th.—Mrs. S. M. White. 6-8-4t

FOR RENT—Modern down town apartments and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to O. E. Parker. 7-1-1t

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping.—Mrs. R. O. Lawrence, South Townsend. 7-12-4t

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room downstairs, suitable for couple of ladies or gentlemen. 428 East 12th. Phone 362. 7-11-1t

### WANTED

WANTED—Sewing, any kind. Prices right. Phone 550. 7-11-6t

WANTED—Your cleaning and pressing. Miller Bros. 3-1-1t

WANTED—Large, clean cotton rags. 3c per pound.—News Office.

WANTED—A cigar girl.—Harris Hotel Cigar Stand. 7-15-3t

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One wagon and team. See J. T. Reed at 125 W. Main. 7-12-3t

FOR SALE—Crop and 3 cows, 6 miles north of Ada.—L. M. Keith, Rt. 2, Ada, Oklahoma. 7-11-10d

FOR SALE—One Chevrolet Roadster. Good condition. Will sell cheap. Call Telephone 14. 7-8-4t

FOR SALE—Crop of 15 acres peanuts, 2 of sorghum, 5 of cotton in splendid shape.—Lewin Roberts, Okman. 7-15-2t

FOR SALE—A Mosler safe of good size. Burglar proof vault. See Mrs. W. H. Horton, 431 West 18th or Phone 704. 7-13-2t

### MISCELLANEOUS

FURNISHED ROOMS—For light housekeeping. 211 West 14th. 7-13-1t

FARM for sale or trade for Ada property. See W. E. Scott at Snow White Barber Shop. 7-10-5t

EXPERIENCED stenographer and extractor desires position at Ada. Would consider real estate office work. Address Box 252; Okmulgee, Okla. 7-12-ea3d3t

STRAYED—Light Jersey cow, dehorned; wearing leather halter. Suitable reward for information or return.—Dr. C. A. Thomas, Ada. 7-15-2t

### KINCHEN-BLACKSTOCK.

The marriage of Mr. G. O. Kinchen of Ada and Miss Emma Blackstock of Holdenville, was solemnized at Holdenville Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The couple returned to Ada on the next train.

Mrs. Kinchen formerly lived here and is well and favorably known to a large circle of friends who will welcome her as a permanent resident of the city. She is a lady who will make a splendid helpmeet to her husband who is indeed most fortunate in winning her love.

Mr. Kinchen has been in the employ of the News for several months and is an industrious and hard working man, faithful to the interests of all concerned. The News extends congratulations and best wishes.

Turk Is No Name for Dog in Turkey.

A missionary imported some English primers for use in his school. These, as all books, were subject to examination by the censor. Imagine the horror of the missionary when on the first page of the primer was the picture of a dog and under it in large accusing letters "This Is My Dog. His Name Is Turk." The censor had years before for six months run a restaurant on Liberty street in New York City, and knew a smattering of English. The book was at once taken to the pasha who sat within, "A dog named Turk!" shrieked the pasha. "Allah! What blasphemy!"

"But, Excellency," cooed the missionary, "listen and I shall explain. In America a dog is much thought of. Even the women sometimes carry him in their arms. He is a precious animal, and so we give him a precious name. The censor offend! Has been in America. He knows it. What, censor offend! Is it not so?"

The censor offend! swelled perceptibly. He rose grandly to the occasion. "Excellency, the papiz offend! speaks the truth. It is even so. I have seen it with these two eyes." Only then did the pasha relax.

"Wallah, even I do not know everything," quoth he. "Fardon, papaz offend! I was consumed only by patriotism. Take your books. I thank you for the compliment you pay us in them." Then they had sherbet and coffee, and parted, the best of friends.

Only three of the original states ratified the constitution of the United States unanimously—Delaware, (the first to accept the constitution), New Jersey and Georgia.

## SPECIAL

In an "Arctic Breeze" suit you will forget that it is hot and be as cool as the man in the Arctic region.

\$18.00 Values. Silk Mohair, dark blue with corded stripes. Special ----\$16.95

\$16.50 and \$17.50 Values Silk Mohair in blues and blacks. Special ----\$14.95

\$16.50 Value dark gray Kool Kloth with patch pockets. A snappy style for the young man. Special ----\$14.95

\$15.00 Value. A Tan Palm Beach made up in a military model, something classy and stylish. Special ----\$13.95

\$12.50 Value. A dark blue with patch pockets. Special Price ----\$10.95

\$12.50 Value. A beautiful gray in stout sizes for the large man. Special ----\$10.95

Come in today and inspect these wonderful values. "A fit or no sale."

## MOSER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

## OSCAR J. LEE FOR COUNTY WEIGHER

### City News

Say it with flowers. Get it at Gwin & Mays. See Warren and See Better. Let a Want Ad get it for you. Have your Photo made at West's. Forty-cent plate lunch—Schrieber's.

Mrs. Lula Hurst received word this morning of the safe arrival over seas of her son, Clifton (Duckey) Hurst. Rev. O. L. Hays returned this afternoon from Miller, Pushmataha county, where he conducted a highly successful meeting.

M. C. Wilson left this afternoon for New York where he will purchase the usual stock of fall and winter goods for Stevens-Wilson Co.

Jacob Pelter and wife left this afternoon for New York where they will purchase an extensive line of fall goods for Pelter's Fashion store.

D. W. Shilling, Rev. S. B. Damron, Ben Damron, Joe Wigginton, and W. E. Heady went to Stonehill this morning to try their luck fishing.

J. R. Floyd returned this morning from Hugo. He states that very little rain has fallen there and that crops are about as dry as in Pontotoc county.

Mrs. Irene Rumsey and Miss Udene Young, who visited their sister, Miss Young, manager of the central phone office, returned to their home at McAlester this morning.

A fire alarm was turned in from the old cannery building east of the Katy station about noon today but the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done. The car still rides on air, but the air is confined from a defective stove pipe.

Oscar J. Lee is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself as County Weigher.

Mr. Lee has filled this office with ability and discharged the duties of his position with credit to the general satisfaction to the public which he has served. No other office in the county brings the officer into closer contact with as many people as does that of County Weigher, but Mr. Lee has made good and on this ground he asks the consideration of the voters for another term. He has tried to be fair with everybody and has given closest attention to his duties.

Tommy and Paddy, the pet monkeys at the municipal greenhouse at Hibbing, Minn., are not patriotic when it comes to the food regulations. Their favorite food is candy, cakes and anything sweet. They are particularly fond of eggs. Apples, bananas and popcorn are all favorite kinds of food. Paddy has been sick with a cold since his arrival in Hibbing. The cold Northern Minnesota weather does not agree with him as well as that of the sunny Kansas City zoo, whence he came.

It is now proposed to use a rubber sponge molded to fit the inside of the casing, and in this manner produce a puncture-proof auto tire. The car still rides on air, but the air is confined in innumerable little sacks.

## FOR OIL AND GAS MEN

Forms for Sale by

## THE ADA NEWS

LEASES—Producers Form 80 and Oklahoma Form 2 and other forms.

RELEASE OF OIL AND GAS LEASE—By Individual and Corporation.

Affidavit of Surrender

Assignments, Section plats, Township plats.

County maps—blue prints on canvas.

Full blood Leases from Department of Interior.

Commercial Guardian Leases.

Departmental Guardian Leases.

## Foot Aches

Nyal's Eas'em relieves tired aching feet—25c. Fairy Foot Bunion Remedy instantly relieves the most painful Bunion—\$1.00 the Box. Nyal's Corn Reliever—25c.

## Ada Drug Co.

Roy Saffarrans, Mgr.

Let us All that Next Prescription